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U.S. JOURNALISM AWARD TO TIMERMAN CRITICIZED

PY281908 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Criticism of the recent awarding of a U.S. journalism prize to former LA OPINION editor Jacobo Timerman continued yesterday in editorials by three newspapers, while Antonia Sunol, widow of David Kraiselburd, former director of La Plata's daily EL DIA, requested that her husband's name not be mentioned in connection with the award.

LA PRENSA columnist Alfred Schonfeld yesterday called Timerman -- currently in exile in Israel -- "irresponsible," an "adventure seeker" and a "Marxist," adding that the Mary Moors Cabot award "has not only lost its value but has become an undesirable object in a dexterous play of illusions."

CONVICCION said that "what really matters is that in setting Jacobo Timerman as an example of (good) journalism, Columbia University has turned the award into a mockery and all those 155 gold medals awarded throughout more than 40 years into old, throw-away junk, with no value or meaning whatsoever." "Columbia University has just destroyed the Moors Cabot Award," the newspaper said.

Under the headline "Anger at an Affront to Democratic Journalism," the Cordoba provincial daily LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR also lashed out yesterday at the awarding of the Moors Cabot to Timerman.

Yesterday's expressions followed earlier criticism by the editors of LA NACION and LA PRENSA, as well as those of provincial newspapers. "I believe that there is a manifest incompatibility between the former EL DIA editor's life effort and Timerman's activities in commercial adventures and as an employee of military groups dedicated to ousting constitutional governments in Argentina," Mrs Kraiselburd wrote to the dean of Columbia University. "Thus he acted in the 1960s when he promoted a totalitarian rightwing group, and thus again when he later served leftwing totalitarism," she wrote. "The appalling lack of ethics (shown by) Timerman cannot be hidden by the injustices to which he was subjected and which were chronicled at the time by newspapers and press organizations in the country and abroad."

Argentine Ambassador to Washington Esteban Takacs pointed out yesterday that Columbia University's decision "reflects a crisis of ethical values," adding that he had declined an invitation by that university to attend the prize award ceremony, which took place last night in New York. "It was not a personal invitation," he said, "but had it been one, I wouldn't have gone anyway."

POPE TURNS DOWN PROPOSAL ON NEGOTIATIONS

PY281323 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II will ask Chile and Argentine to join in prayer for the success of his mediation. As is well-known, the pope recently met for luncheon with Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez and Raul Francisco Primatesta, of Santiago de Chile and Cordoba respectively, and with mediation coordinator Cardinal Antonio Samore. Vatican sources have indicated the possibility that Chilean and Argentine catholic churches could carry out joint actions aimed at creating an atmosphere favorable to the mediation.

Meanwhile, Vatican sources, as quoted by AFP, have stated that the pope will not accept the proposal of Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, who had suggested that the Holy See extend its mediation to all Argentine-Chilean border problems.

BUSINESSMEN SUBMIT PROPOSAL ON CURRENT PROBLEMS

PY300045 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The Confederation of Private Businessmen has suggested at the end of a special meeting that the armed forces return to their tasks, which are "clearly specified in the basic constitutional documents of Bolivia," asks for economic measures to "really take the country out of its current crisis" and proposes a social pact comprising all working sectors of the nation.

In a 10-page document, approved after nearly a week of sessions attended by delegates from all over the country, the businessmen say: "We wish to express at this time, as on earlier occasions, and because there are no other institutions which can undertake this civic mission, our grave concern and anxiety at the situation of growing deterioration, hopelessness and the feelings of defeat shared by all Bolivians."

The document says: "The fact that the military regimes in recent times have retained power does not signify that the Bolivian people have wholly supported them. Let us not exhaust the Bolivian people's tolerance let us not put to trial their peacefulness and firm will to live in peace. Let us not lead them toward a basic change of mind, toward a predisposition for violent changes, as history has proven many times."

The businessmen also state: "There is a national anxiety of dangerous dimensions. The people's silence is misinterpreted. Those who are interested in giving it a misleading interpretation assert that it is a means of support for the latest government with its controversial system, even within the armed forces itself. This is a mistaken statement. The Bolivian people are disgusted and have adopted a fatalistic position."

As an alternative they suggest the appointment of a civilian prime minister and "an honest, professional and suitable team capable of fulfilling the government's specific functions."

In the economic field, the confederation suggests the implementation of measures to pull the country out of its bankruptcy. The document states: "We are still awaiting an economic decision to solve the bankrupt situation we are enduring."

The document ends by proposing "a social pact of all the forces which are the main historic protagonists of the nation and which by no means should serve as a tool for the return of the political chaos of recent times."

Cabinet Backs President

PY291454 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 28 Oct (AFP) -- The Bolivian cabinet has backed up President Celso Torrelio Villa's rejection of suggestions from private businessmen to demilitarize public administration and to appoint a civilian prime minister.

Cabinet spokesman have indicated that there is ironclad unity behind the chief of state and that the 3-year democratization project which has been disclosed to the people will be carried out jointly.

The cabinet meeting also approved a decree putting an end to the State Security Special Services (SES) and replacing it with the State Intelligence Bureau [Direccion de Inteligencia del Estado] (DIE), which will carry out only intelligence tasks [words indistinct] repression.

Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia reported that Bolivia has great expectations in connection with the coming OAS foreign ministers' meeting at which the country's landlocked situation will be brought up again.

Armed Forces Support President

PY292057 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1744 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] La Paz, 29 Oct (LATIN) -- It has been officially reported here that the Bolivian armed forces support the decision by President Celso Torrelio categorically rejecting the political proposals made by the powerful Confederation of Private Businessmen.

This business organization, which proposed the need to demilitarize the public administration and designate a prime minister to give political stability to the country, has announced that it has postponed the release of an economic document scheduled for today.

Two days ago, General Torrelio -- who is also commander of the army -- rejected the proposals made by private business and warned that this organization should not get involved in political matters.

Official spokesman Jaime Humerez said the military support for the president was expressed by the commanders of the air force and the navy and by the defense minister.

He added that the cabinet, which met yesterday, also expressed support for the message delivered by the chief of state to military chiefs last Tuesday in which he strongly defended the dignity and honor of the armed forces. On that occasion Torrelio also rejected the wicked accusation that the armed forces were responsible for the disorder and chaos prevailing in the country for more than 30 years.

He added that this responsibility should fall with all its historic weight on political, social and business organizations, which have never found a way to lead the nation.

President's Response

PY300055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa unleashed a harsh polemic with a large part of the private sector when he stated that he will not permit the state to fall under the domination of the businessmen. The dispute began when a national meeting of private businessmen last weekend asked for demilitarization of the public administration and appointment of a civilian prime minister who would be able to guarantee the transition to democracy. The position of the business sector was supported promtly by almost all the big newspapers of the country and also by the workers in Santa Cruz in eastern Bolivia.

When Adalberto Violand, president of the Confederation of Private Businessmen, heard of Torrelio Villa's reply he said the group under his leadership had tried to preserve the armed forces from the uncertainties of the future. A few hours later Violand was hospitalized at a clinic after suffering a heart attack.

On the other hand, Santa Cruz Prefect Maximo Garcia Bonilla stated that the document issued by the confederation contained wording that was offensive to the armed forces and that it was aimed at destabilizing not only the government but the whole nation. He added that such a position -- which he said would lead to anarchy -- was not that of the genuine private sector, which is interested in drawing up concrete development plans.

The confederation announced that tomorrow it will publish its economic proposals which might revive the most spectacular polemic that has taken place in the country since the military coup of 17 July 1980.

M-19 GUERRILLAS AGREE TO 'PEACE DIALOGUE'

PA261730 Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Bogota, 26 Oct (AFP) -- The 19 April (M-19) guerrilla movement has announced that it is ready to engage in a "peace dialogue" with the Liberal government of President Julio Cesar Turbay, it was learned here today. A command of the organization, which kidnapped several newsmen Sunday in the jungle region of the southeastern province of Caqueta, warned, however, that it is also prepared for war, it was reported.

Alvaro Castano Silva of the Bogota EL ESPECTADOR, who was kidnapped by the subversive group, said today that "they held us for more than 1 hour." In a report today, Castano Silva recounts how the well-armed group of 15 men and 2 women, acted like military people and obeyed the orders of their "leaders." Jose Conrado Marin, one of the leaders, said the M-19 is requesting that the army withdraw from the countryside and said that "we, like the government, also want peace; we want a social dialogue."

According to Castano, the guerrilla added: "but if they, the government, want war, then we will have to face war." The guerrilla leader denied that the M-19 was responsible for the hijacking of a Colombian Aeropesca flight which was found Wednesday in the Orteguaza River, where it made a forced landing with weapons that probably came from Panama. Guerrilla Conrado Marin announced: "We have no information on that aircraft, but I agree that it could have been diverted by another command of the same organization or even by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which are active in the same region."

The newsmen were released safe and sound after being "invited" to have lunch in the jungle.

Participation in Elections

PA280113 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The most active guerrilla group in Colombia, the 19 April movement, M-19, insists that its leader, Jaime Bateman Cayon, be accepted as a presidential candidate for the 1982 presidential elections. This demand was submitted to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government in a cassette that the group gave to newsmen it kidnapped for an hour in Caqueta Intendancy, in the southern part of the country.

Newsman Alvaro Castano Silva, a reporter for the Bogota EL ESPECTADOR, said the guerrillas also stated that only if the government accepts M-19 participation in the 1982 elections will they give up their plan to sabotage the elections. The M-19 also proposes that the country can be pacified if the Colombian Government lifts the state of siege that has been in effect for the past 30 years; grants a general and unconditional amnesty to the 280 political prisoners and 6,500 activists throughout the country; and allows M-19 participation in the peace commission recently formed by the government, which former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo will chair.

GUERRILLAS, TROOPS CLASH IN PLANE HIJACK AREA

PA262210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1912 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Florencia, Colombia, 26 Oct (EFE) -- One marine and an undetermined number of guerrillas died today during a clash between regular troops and 19 April Movement [M-19] rebels on the banks of the Orteguaza River. The clash took place at Granario, half an hour from the Tres Esquinas military post, in the southern part of the country, and in the same area to which the HK-388 plane of Aeropesca, hijacked last Wednesday, was taken by a guerrilla group.

ACTING PRESIDENT ORDERS AMBASSADORS HOME

Ambassador to Nicaragua

PA241645 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1435 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, 24 Oct (EFE) -- The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has ordered Jose Rafael Zapata, Venezuelan ambassador to Nicaragua, to return to Caracas on instructions from acting President Rafael Andres Montes de Oca. This became known here today. In addition, the acting foreign minister said on Friday that he would summon Gonzalo Ramirez Morales, Nicaraguan ambassador to Venezuela, on Monday.

The Venezuelan Government, which has been rendering economic assistance to Nicaragua, mainly by supplying oil under special financial arrangements, is showing concern over the latest arrests of Nicaraguan business leaders. On various occasions, the Venezuelan Government has expressed its concern over alleged indications that "the Nicaraguan revolution is straying from the pluralist paths established at the time of the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship."

Meanwhile, Carlos Sequera Yepez, president of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the country's leading managerial organization, yesterday threatened at the meeting of Latin American industrialists being held here to ask the government to suspend Venezuela's financial and oil assistance to Nicaragua.

Ambassador to Libya

PA260008 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, 24 Oct (AFP) -- The Caracas newspapers today reported that Venezuela has recalled its ambassador to Libya, Jose Gregorio Gonzalez, because of "the unusual attitude of the Tripoli government regarding its embassy in Caracas."

Libya appointed a "People's Committee" to replace its ambassador to Venezuela.

The Venezuelan Government protested this move, but the Libyan authorities have not responded to Venezuela's request for Libya to respect the rules of diplomacy and appoint an ambassador to Venezuela. The newspaper added that as a result the Venezuelan Government has recalled its ambassador to Libya. From now on bilateral matters will be handled by charge d'affaires. Both Venezuela and Libya are members of the OPEC.

5 INJURED, DOZENS ARRESTED IN 2-DAY CLASHES

PA300723 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Five policemen were injured and dozens of demonstrators were arrested after 2 days of street disturbances in western Caracas staged by "hooded" youths.

The youths protested the death, presumably at the hands of the metropolitan police and national guard, of two university students last weekend during a vast criminal raid in western Caracas.

The hooded youths, visibly strong in districts and in tenement housing areas, took over an entire sector on Wednesday known as Propatria, burned a beverage vehicle, several other vehicles, and sacked a grocery store. Then they erected barricades of burning tires and threw stones and bottles at police.

The presence of the extreme leftwing was evident since the altercation took place at the same time as 12 red flags were hoisted from the rooftops of tenement houses.

COSTA RICA

AIRCRAFT HIJACKED WHILE ON DOMESTIC FLIGHT

Early Report

PA291819 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1727 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Freddy Villalobos report from Juan Santamaria Airport]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we are reporting on the hijacking of a SANSA plane this morning. SANSA [Servicos Aereos Nacionales S.A.] is a national airline. The plane took off from Juan Santamaria International Airport at about 0930 and headed for the Quepos area. The plane was hijacked on the return flight, that is, on flight No 11.

(Franco Mora), who has much experience in Costa Rican air navigation, is the commander of the aircraft. (Mario Brenes) is the copilot.

At this point, the plane is standing on runway seven, that is, at the end of runway seven, awaiting negotiations. It is believed that there are several hijackers. We do not know how many passengers were on the return flight from Quepos. These are usually U.S. tourists.

The hijackers boarded the plane in Quepos.

What we have learned so far is that they are requesting a bus or car with enough room to accomodate some of the passengers in order to evacuate them from the plane. In the aircraft they would leave only the crew members, a few passengers and themselves.

They are also demanding fuel in order to go on, but we do not know where. It might be to some socialist country like Cuba or some Central American country. We do not know yet whether the hijackers are Nicaraguans or Salvadorans because the national authorities will issue no statement until they manage to talk to the hijackers and reach some agreement. This is the current situation.

During the past few days passengers have been checked, especially at Juan Santamaria International Airport, whenever they leave on either local or international flights. Today, the hijackers boarded the plane in Quepos, where there are usually no civil guards or people in charge of checkups.

Meanwhile, the authorities are trying to cordon off the airport and the areas of access to restricted areas in order to prevent the influx of people who might endanger the situation, the physical integrity of airport workers and that of the curious people who always show up in these cases.

Nicaraguan Command Responsible

PA291917 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1802 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Freddy Villalobos report from Juan Santamaria International Airport -- live]

[Excerpts] Regarding the hijacking of a plane owned by the local company SANSA, the hijackers are members of a command called the Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement [Movimiento Democratico Anti-Communista Nicaraguense]. They have released a communique, which is currently in the hands of the national authorities, especially the national security authorities. The communique is to be read through the major communications media and is to be published in the Costa Rican papers.

I repeat, the Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement is responsible for the hijacking of a SANSA plane carrying 26 passengers on flight 10 [as heard] from Quepos to Juan Santamaria International Airport.

So far, they have released only a lady named (Morales) and her son. However, she has refused to talk, perhaps for fear of reprisals. She has said that she will not talk to the Costa Rican press about the hijacking until a relative of hers and a nephew who are still in the plane are released.

The group is reportedly comprised of Nicaraguans and perhaps Salvadorans. The Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement has given a 2-hour deadline to the country's authorities -- the Nicaraguan authorities -- to tell the Government of the Republic [Costa Rica] about the release of several hostages held by Nicaragua's Sandinist government. This is stated in a communique released to the national security authorities about 30 minutes ago. They have given a 2-hour deadline to put the contents of their communique into practice. Otherwise, they have threatened to execute each and every one of the passengers in the SANSA plane. Mrs (Morales) and her son have deplaned, so there are now 24 persons inside the SANSA plane, which is completely isolated on runway seven of Juan Santamaria International Airport.

As a preventive measure, the LACSA Company has removed from the ramps its Boeing and [word indistinct] planes, which were to fly to Caracas and Mexico. International flights have been temporarily suspended in view of this emergency. The rest of the SANSA Company flights to other places, such as Rio Frio and Guapiles, have also been suspended.

The situation is one of expectation, since the U.S. consul's presence is being demanded. They want to talk to him. They also want to talk to presidential candidate Mario Echandi Jimenez and to former Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio Segreda. They are requesting the presence of First Vice President [as heard presumably as second vice president] Jose Miguel Alfaro. These are the only people they are willing to talk to.

Civil aviation people are currently holding a meeting. Several pilots have offered their aid. The [word indistinct] Company has even offered to provide a bus to see if it is possible to evacuate the hostages. The temperature is high right now, at 1210 at Juan Santamaria International Airport.

We will be providing additional information any moment now. We will also read the communique. The national security authorities are currently checking it.

The hijackers are also demanding a navigation chart for Central America in order to [word indistinct] any moment. They also want fuel for the plane.

Managua Official Interviewed

PA292152 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2054 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Newscast director's telephone interview with Manuel Espinoza, information secretary of the Nicaraguan Government junta -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Espinoza, you already know what is happening in Costa Rica regarding the hijacking of an airplane by a so-called anticommunist salvation group. We would like to know the Nicaraguan Government's opinion regarding this situation. Over, Manuel.

[Answer] Thank you, Rolando Angulo. We are in fact aware of the situation through the reports broadcast by Radio Reloj and press agency reports datelined in San Jose. What we can tell the Costa Rican people via Radio Reloj's newcast is that the Nicaraguan Government, through the coordinator of the government junta, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, contacted President Rodrigo Carazo to express our people and government's solidarity in view of the situation created by this act of force carried out by rightist groups there in Costa Rica.

[Question] Manuel, do you consider this a Nicaraguan problem or a Costa Rican problem?

[Answer] We believe that this situation is another in a series which have been continuously denounced by our government and our leaders. It is a provocative, aggressive action, for propaganda purposes -- an attempt to discredit our revolution. It is also aimed at creating problems for the Carazo Odio government.

There are sectors who did not want President Carazo to support the Nicaraguan people's struggle for liberation, not just today, but always. Now they have increased their attacks on the president and on his administration.

[Question] There is another group, known as the 15 September Legion, which even makes shortwave broadcasts. Apparently one of the persons who belong to the 15 September Legion, we were unable to identify him...we have received a telephone call in our office which broke our connection with Managua, which prevents us -- hello? -- from continuing our dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government junta; but members of the 15 September Legion called us to say that those who hijacked the plane are not members of their movement. The 15 September Legion is another anti-communist group.

Hijackers Issue Communique

PA292232 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2015 GMT 29 Oct 81

[All sentences as heard]

[Text] [Second Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro] The national press has just received the text of the communique it has been requested to read. This communique must be read now, and then after a 45-minute interval, once again. It must be read very carefully so that no changes are made to the text. Therefore, I am going to ask one of our journalist friends to read it, slowly and very carefully. I must return to the airport to continue with this work.

[Announcer] The document which the hijackers handed over to the second vice president is going to be read:

[Journalist Fernando Escobar] Nicaraguan International Salvation Against Communism [Salvamento Internacional Nicaraguense Contra El Comunismo -- SINCC]:

[San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 2241 GMT, in an updated rebroadcast of this same communique, includes the following section at this point of the communique:

"Tenth month, year 1981.

"Only with arms is communism fought, terrorism stopped, democracy maintained.

"To the people of Costa Rica, to the people of Nicaragua, to all the democratic peoples of America, the SINCC charges:"]

(?1.) In the face of the present situation afflicting all Nicaraguans under the boots of the treacherous satraps who make up the FSLN leadership [word indistinct]; under the incidents occurring in December 1980 when an anticommunist commando unit formed by Jose Luis Lopez, Eliceo Ampie, Roger Benavides Castellon, Hugo Villagra, Orlando Murillo, Luis Solorzano Gonzalez and Rigoberto Nunez, who since then have been held in prisons in Cartago, Heredia and La Reforma;

2. That these facts were released to unmask the communist radio station Radio Noticias del Continente, a station maintained on Costa Rican territory by the FSLN and the Montoneros of Mario Firmenich to issue proclamations against fraternal countries of the Southern Cone and Central America;

3. That in addition, its remaining on Costa Rican territory was being maintained under the [word indistinct] of those ruling this country and. therefore, have backed all kinds of action against other fraternal countries who today are bleeding to death like the Nicaraguan people bled in the past.

Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Jose Figueres, Johnny Chaverri, (Juan Jose Echeverria), William Azofeifa, Fernando Munoz, (Rafael Cordero Croeri) and others who have sold out to the communist band with the [word indistinct] of the fact it is they who support all nations struggling for their liberation, but which today will be suffering the [words indistinct] oppress even more our Nicaraguan brothers; that these persons have used public posts and their privileged positions to aid international communism motivated by the (?attractive) and dirty business of smuggling arms, which were first delivered to the Marxists who subject the Nicaraguans and now the internationalists who are bloodying El Salvador, Guatemala and other democratic nations of America [words indistinct].

The SINCC addresses all the men and women of democratic ideals of Costa Rica to warn them of the very grave and imminent danger facing the republican institutions of this nation, where bad sons who enjoy impunity harbor assassins who, like Humberto Ortega Saavedra, not only violate the laws, but are authorized to commit crimes, through shameful pardons while there is furious persecution of the men who dare to fight against the communist germ that oppresses the Central American peoples.

The SINCC decided to liberate our brothers-in-arms because:

A. They represent the will of a nation which has already decided to be free, with arms in hand;

Because we desire that the Central American nations remember that it is simple assassins and terrorists who now, disguised as commanders and authorities in Nicaragua, corrupt and poison the minds of youth to launch them on the party of hatred violence;

Because we want these noble people of Costa Rica to understand the pain of the thousands of mothers of the political prisoners who powerlessly watch as their children are murdered with impunity while the men who say they are democrats and in the past supported them, such as Rodrigo Carazo and Jose Figueres, remain silent and harbor such abuse and atrocities;

B. Because we consider it our duty to present the tragic drama through which our people are living as an example that soon will be suffered by the other countries of America if they do not listen to this cry of warning.

It is because of everything said here that today the SINCC makes itself known to the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican people and the other peoples fighting against the communist germ to ask for the freeom of the anticommunist commando of brothers to join the struggle we are waging today in favor of the Nicaraguan people, who suffer under the boot of foreign bearded men who undermine the spiritual, moral, economic and social values of our people.

It is because of all this that the SINCC asks the Costa Rican people to pronounce themselves in favor of our cause and ask their communist-leaning rulers for the immediate freedom of our brothers; and that they respect the physical integrity of these Costa Rican brothers who today we hold captive, since if they do not, measures will be taken against them and any responsibility will fall on their consciences.

For all this, the SINCC demands from the Costa Rican authorities, puppets of the Sandino-communists, the immediate release of the anticommunist commandos they are still holding in prison, pressured by their Marxist-Leninist Sandino-communist neighbors.

These are the reasons that the SINCC demands that the Costa Rican authorities vindicate themselves with all the Nicaraguan people; in the past they helped to fill it with blood by supporting the adventurers of communism so today they can oppress and subjugate all of our people. In any other way, it will be the Costa Rican people who sooner or later will find themselves bloodied and undermined by the communist boot.

The conditions for releasing the hostages and aircraft in our power, in good condition, are the following:

1. During the period of 4 hours, from the delivery of the present communique, our imprisoned brothers in arms must be released and handed over to this command.

They are: Jose Luis Lopez (Gutierrez), Eliceo Ampie, Roger Benavides Castellon, Hugo Villagra, Orlando Murillo (Gonzalez), Luis Solorzano Gonzalez and Rigoberto Nunez.

(?Noncompliance) with this disposition will lead to the execution of one of the hostages in our power as each hour passes; the same will be repeated and another hostage will face the same fate. Our forces located in different points of the nation will take action against government institutions as well as against the population.

[Word indistinct] that our forces are surpassing their limit of security and that previously, many [words indistinct] were hung in many [word indistinct] buildings and places of heavy traffic, which will originate a river of blood if the Costa Rican authorities do not act sensibly.

We ask for the appointment of a mediating committee within a period of no longer than 2 hours. It must be headed by his excellency the apostolic nuncio, with former Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio, [Second Vice President] Jose Miguel Alfaro and Mario Echandi. These will be the only mediators that may come close to the aircraft.

3. [As heard] (?This communique) must be read over all the radio stations of Costa Rica every 45 minutes and published in the newspapers of the nation, in complete pages, for 3 consecutive days.

We stress the fact that at no moment do we intend to attack the citizens or the honest authorities of this country, but that our actions are aimed at private persons who have mocked the people and [words indistinct].

Tenth month of 1981; 24 December 1969: The courageous and dignified representative of the men fighting to maintain order on their soil, (Jose Jimenez Rodriguez), falls under the cowardly bullets of Humberto Ortega Saavedra. Not a single compatriot joined his cause or even defended (?him) from the student-communists who had taken mourning and pain to Costa Rican soil. As prize for his noble action, he only received a pauper's burial and his superiors [words indistinct] the abandonment of his wife and his four children, who today are suffering his absence.

Meanwhile, Humberto Ortega, murderer and vile traitor of the greater fatherland, Central America, enjoys impunity, all the privileges which a cowardly and dirty little commander of soldiers should have, thanks to the supreme pardon which the representative and worthy ruler of this Costa Rican soil granted him and who was applauded by all the people of Costa Rica when he said that it was an act of deference toward the minister of a friendly country [words indistinct] for his minister of justice [words indistinct] who had denied him this pardon.

LA GACETA, 29 August 1980

Was this by any chance the just and loyal decision which the representative of an entire nation should make? Or are the people of this nation just a herd of sheep, that it is possible to negotiate or [word indistinct] this murder was not a harbinger of what was to (?be done) in the future by a minister of a friendly country, as Carazo Odio now calls it? [Words indistinct] that making use of his powers, which he does not deserve, has had to pay thus any moral or economic debt he had pending with the assassin Saavedra?

Odio is his name and it is hatred [odio] that he has engendered in all of his people and the other peoples he is helping to bloody.

Is this what he calls democracy? Is this what he wrongly called the university for peace? Men like this, they only think that [words indistinct] communist-leaning [word indistinct] which today predominates in his country and perhaps this university is nothing more than a school of communists for which he has sold himself for a few dollars more.

[Words indistinct], we ask ourselves, how many of these liberators and militiamen can be found on Costa Rican soil, waiting like a hyena, at the hour that [words indistinct] political moment, as they call it, to fall upon their prey, in this case Costa Rica.

We pray to the Lord that this will not happen and that these bad sons of [Costa Rica] will not suffer the [words indistinct] although this is not far, and being thus, bear in mind, Costa Rican brothers, that we will be [word indistinct] here or in any part of the world where ver the opprobrious germ that consumes and divides may be or want to be, which wants to remove your customs, your traditions, your [word indistinct] and bigger and more beautiful than the [word indistinct], which have enriched all the Judases we know today [words indistinct] is internationalist, so are we. We are without frontiers; we [words indistinct] the earth, toward the infinite sky which gives us cover and (?protection) and we will not allow them to continue to destroy us.

Today we have this commitment. We are not bloodying your soil; we are (?breaking) your hearts, but [words indistinct] your soil, which are being manipulated by your chiefs, from whom they receive good pay in exchange for the ignominy they cause in their fatherland and for which they are suffering today.

Can it be [word indistinct], humanism, for which these (?lazarillas) have allowed themselves to be led? Couldn't they [word indistinct] ever understand that the death of the Costa Rican brothers caused on the northern border in 1979 was (?used) by their communist neighbors, that the deaths that are occurring and will continue to occur [words indistinct] 1981 in one place or another of your fatherland are only the result of the plans which have already been drawn up by the architects of communism, who do not have a single bit of love for the lives of their [words indistinct]. Our intention of dying, if it is necessary, is in the compliance of our duty. And, if due to the humble condition of the hostages, the authorities are forced by Rodrigo Carazo to commit any imprudent act, as of now, we hold him as solely responsible for any blood that may be shed.

We have positive proof of the [words indistinct] which Carazo and his accomplices have sacrificed in Nicaragua, El Salvador [words indistinct] of their consciences.

[Signed] SINCC

This has been the communique which was delivered to Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro and which I have read with pleasure for all the journalists.

List of Passengers Released

PA292307 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] In another exclusive report by Radio Reloj, we are going to read the list of passengers of the hijacked SANSA airplane. The names of the hijackers are obviously among the names of the passangers. Go ahead (Beltran Mesa) with your report from Juan Santamaria Airport:

[Begin relay] The list that we have is of the passengers on the flight from Quepos to Juan Santamaria Airport this morning. The names are the following: (Emiliano Garcia), (Odili Morales), (Maria Ramirez), (Noel Blandoni), (Victor Prendas), (Gerardo Munoz), (Jesus Diaz), (Jose Jimenez), (Rigoberto Rosales), (William Rosales), (Ivonne Hunter), (Roberto Murillo), (Edwin Salas), (Burnela Chen), (Larry Brent), (John Brent), (Jorge Alfaro), (Andres Chavez), (Elizabeth Avilas), (Mario Ezquivel), (Dennis Hernandez), (Julia Suen), (Philip Rossiter), (John L.) [name as heard], and (Hans Wade).

We will repeat the list of passengers of the hijacked plane. The first two names are those of children. [newsman reads the list] There are the 26 [as heard] passengers aboard the plane. These include the names of those who have already left the plane, a sick man and a boy who left aboard an ambulance. The hijackers' names are among the passenger list. [end relay]

Further on List

PA300223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A police spokesman has just announced that at least one of the hijackers of the Costa Rican aircraft is Cuban. According to the spokesman, when Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro began the conversations with the hijackers, one of the leaders of the group told him that he was Cuban. The authorities also suspect that the Nicaraguan International Salvation Against Communism group includes a former lieutenant of the Costa Rican Civil Guard. Regarding the passengers, one of them has been identified as Swedish citizen John L. Hans Weiz.

NICARAGUA SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO CARAZO

PA300217 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Message sent by the Nicaraguan Government to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio; dated 29 October -- read by Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Roberto Leal -- recorded]

[Text] Managua, 29 October 1981

Your Excellency Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of Costa Rica.
Mr President:

On behalf of the government and people of Nicaragua, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction wants to express to you and your people its solidarity in the face of the latest aggressions of which you have been victims at Juan Santamaria Airport.

These attacks carried out by rightwing and Somozist groups are added to the campaign of slanders against the Nicaraguan revolution which has been intensified abroad in recent weeks. Nor can we separate these events from the [word indistinct] actions organized against your moral integrity by those who don't forgive you for your patriotic gesture of being a firm friend of the Nicaraguan people and a consistent anti-Somozist. This is confirmed in the infamous content of the message issued by the criminals which also try to insult former President Jose Figueres, loved and respected by the Nicaraguan people.

These events once again uncover the real nature of those who make themselves worthy of the condemnation of our people and the international community.

Receive our fraternal and solidarity greetings.
[Signed] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT'S CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS

Counterproposal to Hijackers

PA300336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0308 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo is at the international airport, where a commercial flight is being held by Nicaraguan anticommunists.

An unofficial spokesmen reported that there was a counterproposal by the government to the demands of the hijackers.

The terms of the counterproposal are not known, but it was indicated that the president himself participated in drafting it with the advice of government attorneys and political advisers.

Meanwhile, the hijackers have continued shooting in different directions, apparently as a warning.

Jose Miguel Alfaro, vice president of the republic, is constantly on the move, consulting with the president and in radio communications with the hijackers.

There are only a few minutes left for the end of the second deadline set by the hijackers and there is the impression at the airport that now there are possibilities of a solution. When the initial deadline expired without the government meeting the demands of the hijackers, which start with the release of their companeros in prison, it was feared that the hijackers would carry out their threat to execute the hostages.

The hijacking occurred at 1130 (1730 GMT) when the twin motor Aviocar Spanish-made aircraft, with license No TI-S-AB, was flying from Quepos port on the Pacific to this capital.

Negotiations Made Secret

PA300719 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0630 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] These are the details of what is occurring at Juan Santamaria Airport, where a National Air Services [SANSA] aircraft was hijacked by Nicaraguan anticommunist commandos.

Negotiations are advancing slowly. Originally they were conducted from the control tower to the aircraft's communications system. However in order to keep the information media from monitoring the negotiations between the president, First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann, Economy Minister Jorge Cespedes and the chief of the anticommunist group, the two parties agreed to suspend negotiations by this means. Now they are using recordings. They are taken from the aircraft to the diplomatic room where President Carazo, Second Vice President Alfaro, Energy Minister Fernando Altmann and other national security and government officials are carefully analyzing the development of this delicate situation. This system has slowed negotiations.

There are continuing rumors that the hostages will be released and the aircraft will leave some time in the morning, about 0200 or 0300. These are rumors because no government official has released any information.

[San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0926 GMT on 30 October announces that the seven Nicaraguan prisoners detained in Costa Rica for involvement in the attack on Radio Noticias del Continente "are on the verge of being released"]

7 More Hostages Released

PA301205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Fernando Escobar relay from San Jose airport -- live]

[Summary] Yes, in fact the hijackers have released five women and two children; five women and two children have been released by the hijackers. Meanwhile, in communications between the control tower and the aircraft hijacked by the anticommunist Nicaraguans, it seems that they are ready to release all the hostages except two, who were not identified.

Apparently this is a sort of security measure for them, that is, a type of guarantee.

The SANSA aircraft being held by the anticommunist Nicagaruan hijackers could be leaving at any moment, but we do not know exactly to where. And with this, 90 percent of the persons hijacked would be released."

It appears as if, thank God, this is definitely reaching a satisfactory solution for all.

Apparently, according to sources, the "airplane is totally fueled, the tank is full -- this was done yesterday. According to the technicians, this aircraft has a capacity of 500 gallons for 4 and 1/2 hours of flight. This would allow them to reach Guatemala without any problem."

[San Jose Radio Reloj reports at 1128 GMT that all passengers are progressively being released, adding at 1134 GMT that "apparently" all the passengers except three have been released.]

Hijackers Apologize, Depart

PA301318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1226 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 30 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- As the plane hijacked by a Nicaraguan anti-communist command departed, the unidentified leader of the command used the plane's radio to thank the Costa Rican authorities and all the Costa Rican people.

The hijackers apologized for "the bad time we gave you." The spokesman for the command said that they cannot consider their mission over yet and that they don't know what may happen to them during the trip they started at 0645 toward an unknown destination.

"Thank you, over and out," were the final words recorded at takeoff by San Jose's "Monumental News" [news program of San Jose Radio Monumental Network].

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HIJACKING

PA301321 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1256 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Government communique dated 30 October 1981, read by Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri from Juan Santamaria International Airport -- live]

[Text] The government of the republic takes pleasure in informing the country that, thanks to the cooperation of the judicial branch, in particular the attorney general's office, it was possible to rescue 24 hostages captured by foreign criminals who hijacked an airplane while it was on a local flight.

In this patriotic action, efficient and dedicated cooperation was extended by members of the Costa Rican Red Cross and volunteers from other national agencies, who deserve recognition for their outstanding effort, such as the personnel of Juan Santamaria Airport; members of the fire department; officials of the control tower; and executives and personnel of National Air Service -- SANSA -- and Costa Rican Air Lines -- LACSA.

The entire rescue operation was directed by Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, who received outstanding and valuable cooperation from all the officials and citizens mentioned. Former President Mario Echandi also cooperated in an open and selfless manner to this humanitarian action.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1238 GMT on 30 October states that "the majority of the hostages" were released after the hijackers obtained "the release of seven prisoners." The AFP report adds that the plane took off "with the released prisoners and about five hostages."]

Presidency Minister Comments

PA301402 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1258 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Interview with Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Corderi at Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose following the reading of a government communique on the hijacking of a local airplane -- live]

[Text] [Cordero] [in progress]...are usually taken, the government maintains strict vigilance; but there are values, such as human values, which are always interposed with or which are more important than any others. I believe that with good will, with the kind of cooperation that has been extended by the judicial branch, the country will be saved on this and future occasions.

[Question] Mr. Minister, where is the airplane going?
[Answer] We do not yet have any information about the destination of the airplane.

[Question] What were the measures taken by the judicial branch that, in your opinion, had such good results in this situation?
[Answer] I do not know the details, because since noon yesterday we have been with President Carazo and some other ministers in this effort, without sleeping. We have been alert all the while, but the efforts have been underway ever since the initial events.

[Question] Who chose the country of their destination?
[Answer] I think they made that decision themselves without giving prior notice as to the country of their destination. I imagine that they will have given instructions to the pilot after they were already in flight.

[Question] How did the hijackers describe themselves?
[Answer] It is definitely a Somozist group financed by individuals who are trying to distort matters and destabilize the country.

[Question] Is there any link between them and the Free Costa Rica movement here?
[Answer] I could not say. I have no basis for saying this.

[Question] What is the origin of those financial groups?
[Answer] They are the Somozist groups which have long been charged with financing actions of this type.

[Question] Are the hostages that they took with them Costa Ricans or Nicaraguans?
[Answer] No. It is worthy to note that the only Costa Rican involved preferred to remain here in the country. He preferred to remain at home.

[Question] The hijackers agreed to this?
[Answer] They had no choice but to agree. The Costa Rican refused to accompany them. The others were Nicaraguans, mostly former members of the National Guard.

[Question] What do you think of their initial communique blaming the government for everything that is happening in the country and criticizing the aid given to Nicaragua?
[Answer] Well, we have no comment to make in this regard. They had to justify their criminal action somehow. They did this by slinging all kinds of mud at the government, primarily at President Carazo.

[Question] What is your basis for saying that these Nicaraguans were Somozists?
[Answer] On the basis of their own statements and because it is recorded in the files that they were former members of the National Guard.

[Question] Have the investigations carried out so far indicated whether this organization could have left some of its branches in this country?
[Answer] This organization has branches ranging from the United States to Patagonia and in all the European countries, because many millions of dollars were stolen by Somoza and are now being used to destablize democratic countries like Costa Rica.

[Question] What will be the government's position regarding the actions of international financing groups in our country like the ones which you describe as Somozist?
[Answer] The attitude of the government is to maintain tranquillity and peace and to struggle to maintain stability and give Costa Ricans the opportunity to praticipate in elections, followed by a peaceful transition of government on 8 May.

Hostages Give Information

PA301502 [Editorial Report] To follow up on its coverage of the hostage situation at Juan Santamaria International Airport, San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1215 GMT interviews two of released hostages.

One former hostage, (Jose Martin), reported that the hijackers gave no inkling of their final destination and, in fact, spoke mainly in code, using numbers.

Another hostage, (Jesus Diaz), confirmed the use of code numbers, saying: "One of them who was posted in the rear and was armed, kept saying: 'One, one.' We knew nothing about codes and thought this meant that one of us would be killed."

Diaz adds that the hijackers were unmasked, did not request any monetary ransom and appeared to be committed to a mission that they carried out in an "exemplary manner;" in that they "managed to persuade the Costa Rican authorities, kept us in a state of nervous tension when they thought it necessary to do so, did not shed a single drop of blood and yet achieved their objectives." He added that the hijackers were between 19 and 24 years old and that they had boarded the plane in ordinary street clothes, but in a matter of minutes appeared wearing blue uniforms and red caps.

In response to a newsman's indication that one the hijackers appeared to be a pilot, in view of his familiarity with the argot, (Diaz) confirmed this impression, saying that his hijacker had requested the necessary equipment with evident expertise.

Neither of the two hostages commented on the total number of remaining hostages or the number of hijackers.

In reviewing the events, the Radio Reloj announcer indicates at approximately 1320 GMT that it was learned there were "four hijackers with enough armament to control the situation for approximately 17 and 1/2 hours, the period of time that the SANSA plane remained on the airport runway."

Hijackers Reportedly Deplane

PA301544 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1515 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Here is last-minute information on the SANSA plane hijacked yesterday. The plane took off from Juan Santamaria Airport this morning at 0545 [as heard]. According to the most recent information, it has apparently dropped off the hijackers at some unspecified location, possibly in Salvadoran territory.

According to the report, the SANSA plane, which took off at 0545 in accordance with the hijackers' instructions, has had to evade all the radars installed at the various Central American airports, including those at Juan Santamaria International Airport, whose radar did not operate this morning. The SANSA plane had to evade the radars of Toncontin Airport in Honduras and Ilopango Airport in San Salvador.

The plane reportedly dropped off the hijackers in some location indicated by the hijackers, apparently in Salvadoran territory.

This is unconfirmed information, but the plane has reportedly dropped off the hijackers and the Nicaraguan prisoners who had been jailed here in Costa Rica for some time. This operation was carried out approximately 40 minutes ago. The territory where the hijackers were dropped off has been neither specified nor confirmed. We do not know whether it is Honduran or Salvadoran territory, but they were presumably dropped off in Salvadoran territory.

Any moment now, we will provide additional information on the SANSA plane piloted by Capt Franco Mora and Mario Brenes. They will probably return to Juan Santamaria International Airport around noon.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE REPORTS ALLIANCE WITH GUATEMALA, HONDURAS

PA300351 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Two Salvadoran Army vehicles were ambushed by guerrillas in the area of Suchitoto. One officer and two soldiers were killed. Other soldiers traveling in the vehicles were also wounded.

In the eastern Department of Morazan, the FMLN forces inflicted 20 casualties on the regime's troops during attacks on the garrisons of Jocoaitique, Perquin, San Fernando and Torola.

Meanwhile, Central American radio stations described the Salvadoran Army's operation against densely populated areas on the right side banks of the Lempa River as the biggest operation to exterminate the people. So far more than 80 people have been killed and wounded by the almost 24-hour shelling of the area by 205-mm guns with the support of the helicopter gunships and military planes.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, the civilian leader of the Salvadoran regime, has confirmed that El Salvador has established a military alliance with Guatemala and Honduras. In statements to a newsman of Radio Monumental of Costa Rica, Duarte disclosed the existence of a joint plan against the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government. He said that there are concrete agreements among the military chiefs of the three countries. The establishment of that counter-revolutionary military front has also been confirmed by Gen Anibal Guevara, official presidential candidate of Guatemala; and Col Mario Chinchilla, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces staff.

Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia maintains frequent contacts with U.S. mercenaries. This is reported in the latest issue of the U.S. magazine SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. The magazine of the U.S. dogs of war discloses that Colonel Garcia gave a special welcome and all kinds of facilities to [names indistinct], editors of the magazine, during their stay in El Salvador. (Bopus) is carrying out an intense campaign to recruit mercenaries in the United States for El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA282350 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Oct 81

["Face the People" program, with junta members Commander Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez Mercado; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good evening, companeros who direct this program. My name is [name indistinct]. I am a psychologist and a member of the Heroes and Martyrs Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations [CONAPRO Heroes and Martyrs]. The Carazo branch of CONAPRO Heroes and Martyrs wants to vigorously condemn the murder of two Cuban brothers and our fellow countryman killed by counterrevolutionary bands in El Consuelo in Siuna. [applause]

Likewise, we want to express our unconditional and solidary support for our government junta, the FSLN National Directorate and the law on the economic emergency. I have (?two) questions to ask.

The first question is: As members of the CONAPRO Heroes and Martyrs [words indistinct] concerns of the fatherland. One of them is that there are individuals who work at state agencies, call themselves Sandinists and have salaries and positions which do not correspond to what they truly do. [Words indistinct] we are referring to the opportunists. These attitudes sideline companeros who do have positions and positive attitudes for this process. What measures can be taken to guarantee their participation on behalf of the revolution in a democratic way?

My second question is: We are aware of the administrative [words indistinct] for the development of activities within state organizations, but it has been said that the established administration is practically playing a secondary role because its actions are limited to [words indistinct] leaders of the mass organizations, who do not even consult their rank and file. Have you discussed this situation and what guidelines will be given regarding this? Thank you. [applause]

[Ramirez Mercado] There are approximately 2,000 Cuban primary school teachers cooperating with the revolutionary government in the most remote places [words indistinct] in the country. There have been people here, like Mr Robelo [head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], who have said in a program aired on Radio Corporacion every Sunday, that the Cuban teachers and the internationalists are here to eat our food, to live in houses which should only be occupied by Nicaraguans, and so forth. [Words indistinct] this kind of campaign and this climate of hostility being created against the internationalists who are here not only to give their fraternal contribution to the revolutionary process but to give their blood, as was the case in Siuna.

Rafael Cordova Rivas and Commander Henry Ruiz, who went to Cuba to take the bodies of the two teachers to the Cuban people, told us that the reply of the Cubans is that hundreds of teachers are signing up to replace the two who fell. [applause]

We have also heard that Mr Robelo told the Costa Rican radio, television and newspapers that the struggle against the Sandinist people's power and the revolutionary government is not only made up of Somozist bands -- that is, armed individuals who were members of the National Guard -- but other individuals who are protesting with arms against the Sandinist regime. Then we want to see the proof of this statement because it is not possible to say that armed struggle is being (?carried out) against the Sandinist peoples revolution.

Regarding the companera's question, which she divided into two parts, [words indistinct] we would have to tell her that a difference must made: Certain state organizations have administrative tasks, and the necessary participation of the mass organizations must be performed through the pertinent channels.

Of course, this cannot be a disorderly or anarchic participation, but it is a participation that must be given. Why? Because we cannot picture, in the revolutionary Nicaragua, a government that works isolated from the masses and the people's organizations and does not take into account the real needs that these organizations voice.

Therefore, we must not be surprised that the mass organizations have an influence in government actions. They must participate with good faith in government work. However, if a [words indistinct] administrative authority, only the state officials [words indistinct] because as we were saying there are means to channel the participation of the masses [words indistinct] the government action.

Now regarding the other part of the companera's question, it is true that we still have certain government officials who perhaps are not qualified to do their work or are earning salaries which do not correspond to the duty they carry out or perhaps are officials who do not fully identify with the interests of the revolution. However, this is a matter we cannot solve -- and in here I must make a connection with the second part of your question -- without the vigilance and participation that the mass organizations must have in government work.

This is what the participation of the mass organizations is good for. They must keep watch on the behavior of the public officials to see if they are truly fulfilling their duties. In addition, we must say that this problem will not be solved overnight. We inherited a state which was the Somozist state; we have been building the new revolutionary state on top of that state and there are still many people who worked for that Somozist state.

We are not going to say that all those who worked for that state have sinned and for that reason must be pushed aside. There could be cases of honest persons who were there because they were public employees and who have the right to remain in their positions as long as they carry out their duties with honesty and efficiency and as long as they have acquired a revolutionary behavior.

But this is a matter that needs time [words indistinct] replacing some. Many times we have cadres which can be trusted politically but which do not have the technical training to fulfill certain duties. We are in the process of forming better technical cadres with good political convictions so they will fill positions which are being held by persons who do not have these qualities. [applause]

[Question] Companero members of the government junta and of the FSLN National Directorate and companeros present here: [Passage indistinct]. What measures will the government junta and the National Directorate take against those gentlemen who have been undertaking campaigns against our government and against the economic and social emergency plan issued by the government junta? [Words indistinct] have encouraged the counter-revolutionary gangs to continue to kill [words indistinct] militias and against the brothers from other countries who come to help us [words indistinct]. What measure will the National Directorate and the government junta take against the gentlemen of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] and the Labor Action and Unity Federation [CAUS] who are now under arrest? The second question is this: What support is the junta planning to give to the working masses in the Farmworkers Association [ATC], the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] and in other organizations that are working for the revolution? [Passage indistinct].

[Daniel Ortega] Regarding the first question from the ATC companero, I must say that the position of the National Directorate and the revolutionary government on these attitudes has been clearly established.

As for the (?harvest) problems, [words indistinct] I must say that there is a weakness. It is due to the lack of consciousness that still exists in some workers, who don't reply as they should. [Words indistinct] because you can be a worker and still have a bourgeois attitude [words indistinct]. There are some backward sectors among our workers who don't have real class consciousness. We are working on this. We are struggling so that our working population will have a firm class consciousness.

The vanguard organizations of the working class, in this case the CST and the ATC, will have to continue to intensify efforts so that the backward sectors of our population will participate in production. It is not possible that so many unemployed workers [word indistinct], but they don't like to pick coffee or cotton. Therefore, a great effort must be made to incorporate those companeros into the harvest. The Sandinist Defense Committees have an important role in this, because they must urge the people at the neighborhood level to join in the harvest tasks. The experience that we have to date is that the reply of the unemployed companeros has not been the correct one. We must be critical. Let us not deceive ourselves and pretend that 100 percent of the workers reply very well. (?If this were true), there wouldn't be workers manipulated by rightwing groups, workers who maintain opportunistic positions. There wouldn't be workers manipulated by extreme leftwing groups. That is the reality. The working class in Nicaragua is relatively new in its organization. In the past, it was very poorly organized. The type of struggle that was carried out was solely for economic objectives. It is now an issue of the spirit of sacrifice, of willingness to work and of discipline. This is much harder and demands great class consciousness from the individual. This is a great responsibility. This year we think -- and we are sure -- that there will be a better reply from those workers who haven't responded as they should; that there will be a firm reply from, let us say, the basic workers in the productive sector, moving from one place to another for the harvest; from the students that might need to participate in the harvest; as well as from our army and the Interior Ministry, which are ready to back the production effort, in this case by picking coffee and cotton. [applause]

[Question] My name is (Mario Martinez Guevara) and I'm the secretary of information and political education at the National Union of Commerce Employees. I want to ask two questions. The answer will be known by the enemies of our revolutionary process. Its been more than 2 years since the revolutionary triumph and in this short time, the traitors, the sell-outs and even the waverers have unmasked themselves. They have thrown their repugnant and disgusting poison and mud at this process of light, love and understanding. The people here want to ask the revolutionary government and the FSLN National Directorate to stop the slanders, the counterrevolutionaries and the traitors. We request that this provoking, insolent and arrogant clique not be the only one arrested and punished; we also demand the capture of the highest expression of antipatriotism and the closest ally of imperialism: We demand that Alfonso Robelo, who is making propaganda against this revolutionary process, be punished. [applause, shouts from crowd] Commander Tomas Borge has said that our patience has ended. We are organized in the militias. The people are organized and are ready to reply, as in the past, in the defense of this revolution. Therefore, why permit the discrediting of the image of this process, which has cost the blood of the people and which is an example in Latin America? [applause]

[Ramirez Mercado] We want to state the following: As Commander Ortega said in the communique that was read over a national radio and television network, we explained the essential reasons for the measures the revolution was forced to adopt and the reason for the arrest of a number of individuals who were violating the state of economic and social emergency established by the revolutionary government.

We must be aware that the revolution is currently facing an avalanche of pressure, threats and charges in the world, particularly in Latin America, by some sectors that are the counterparts in other countries of COSEP and the rightwing parties here. There are many news dispatches about protests, such as those from chambers of commerce in Bolivia, for example. You know that there has been a genocidal military coup in Bolivia. Hundreds of workers were killed as a result of this military coup. Others were tortured or are missing. The best Bolivians are in exile or have gone underground. Despite this, the chamber of commerce has protested the arrest of these COSEP gentlemen.

You also remember that recently, at the IAPA meeting in Brazil, the owner of a Paraguayan newspaper said that the only solution was for the Yankee marines to land in Nicaragua, to overthrow the Sandinist Front and the revolutionary government. The owners of LA PRENSA were there and didn't say a word about that gentleman's request.

We have also received protest against the arrest of the COSEP gentlemen from chambers of commerce in El Salvador. Well, you know who the businessmen in El Salvador side with, at a time when the people are waging a tenacious and heroic struggle; in which Salvadoran patriots are killed in very refined ways, ways that were never even used here by Somozism. They use slaughterhouses in El Salvador to cleanly cut up the patriots who struggle there. Decapitated bodies without arms or legs appear on the roads. It has been proven that the bodies of these heroic fighters are cut up in slaughterhouses in El Salvador. We have never heard these businessmen say anything about this.

Therefore, we see that there is solidarity among the rightwing, the reactionaries, the people who are against the processes of change in Latin America. Who, for example, gives space to Mr Robelo in Costa Rica, where he makes most of his statements? The businessmen, of course. There's an organization there of all the business enterprises, just like COSEP here, which maintains a political attitude and which has condemned President Carazo for the aid he gave to the Nicaraguan people during the liberation war. They rub President Carazo's nose in this solidarity every day. They are the ones who offer television time to Robelo. Over there, the television channels don't belong to the people, but to the businessmen. They give Robelo radio, television and newspaper space, so that he will do what in Costa Rica? Why, what I told you before. We have news reports coming in saying that Robelo said that not just the former Somozist guardsmen are fighting the Sandinist Front in Nicaragua, but so are other groups, which he says, were forced to take up arms. What groups are these? Who are these people who have been forced to take up arms to fight the Nicaraguan popular regime? Well, he is probably the only one who knows.

Replying specifically to what the companero said, we want to say only that there is an economic and social emergency law. There is a state of economic and social emergency, under which all kinds of activities against the country's economy, national stability and internal security are punished. Those who go abroad to slander our process and to try to have economic aid to Nicaragua cut off, to isolate us and to harm the revolution, are punished. Therefore, all people who commit these criminal activities, regardless of their size or color, will have to bear the consequences of the application of the revolutionary laws. [applause]

LEADER OF CONSTITUTIONALIST LIBERAL PARTY DIES

PA292338 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Dr Pedro J. Quintanilla, acting president of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, died early this morning of a heart attack. The former president of the party, Dr Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, recently died in Miami after a car accident. Now, Dr Pedro J. Quintanilla has died of a heart attack.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CULTURE SCHOLARSHIPS -- Deputy Minister of Culture (Daisy Zamora) has said during a press conference that the Soviet Union will give scholarships for graphic arts and sculpture; theater; promotors and directors of cultural centers and people's cultural centers; and sports trainers, which we need very badly in our country, especially in the branches of athletics, basketball, and wrestling. We also obtained scholarships for cultural researchers so they can get experience in matters related to technical research and nationalities. Other scholarships are for circus artists. Teachers for the theater school and advisers for our houses of culture will come to Nicaragua to guide our companeros heading these programs. Specialists in restoration shops for historical heritage, especially in textiles and polychromatic ceramics, which we need very much, and sports trainers, will also come to Nicaragua. In exchange, we shall send missions, expositions and delegations of Nicaraguan classic artists to the Soviet Union; and in the literature sector we shall have an exchange of writers and artistic groups. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Oct 81 PA]

DIPLOMATIC BREAK SHOWS JAMAICA'S U.S. ALIGNMENT

FL300140 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Within the framework of the attacks and campaigns against Cuba by the United States, Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga, in an unexpected speech in Parliament, this afternoon broke diplomatic relations with Cuba, according to reports by international news agencies. The pro-Yankee Jamaican prime minister stated that the break in relations with Cuba will take effect immediately. In this manner, Mr Seaga joins the maneuvers orchestrated by Yankee imperialism against our fatherland.

GOVERNMENT DENIES SENDING TROOPS TO NICARAGUA

FL281300 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 28 Oct 81

["Text" of government statement; no date given]

[Text] Speaking at the closing of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] Congress on 24 October, Comrade Fidel forcefully denounced the latest big lie manufactured in the United States in connection with Cuba, Central America and El Salvador. It was contained in an article in the Washington POST by Yankee journalists Rowland Evans and Robert Nowak. International press agencies reported on this article on 19 October.

In the most truculent, insidious and shamelessly false manner, the article said Cuba had sent between 500 and 600 special troops to Nicaragua during the latter half of September in a plan to hit at the jugular vein of El Salvador and create a Marxist revolutionary government in the eastern part of the country. As noted in an EFE report, articles by these journalists appear daily in hundreds of newspapers. According to an AFP report on 19 October, the State Department refused to confirm or deny the report. The clumsy maneuver could not fool anyone in our country.

Fidel clearly said on the 24th that this article was not a casual event; it responded to a new tactic by the U.S. Government, which brazenly manipulated the U.S. press to make these claims because it was embarrased by Cuba's refutations of previous false statements by some of its spokesmen for which they, of course, did not have the slightest proof. He also noted that this was being done with the imperialists' evident intention of justifying their intervention in El Salvador, gross threats and aggressive measures against Cuba.

By the subterfuge of refusing to confirm or deny the report published by the Yankee newsmen, Mr Haig, like Maria Ramos' cat, threw the stone and then hid. Through the president of the Council of State, the Government of Cuba categorically stated that this was an absolute lie, invented from beginning to end by Yankee imperialism. Cuba had not sent special troops or any other troops to Nicaragua; Cuba has never sent troops to Nicaragua. Up to this point, the matter might not have had any more transcendence than other Yankee lies. The trouble is that as the Government of Cuba has been able to reliably confirm, Mr Haig has told this slanderous lie, released earlier to the press, to other major governments, claiming that the U.S. Government detected the landing of 500 troops in Nicaragua with the possible destination of Fl Salvador and that it has proof. Haig coupled these notifications with threats against Cuba.

In making these absolutely slanderous and cynical claims, adding that they possess proof and officially sending them with pretended formality to other governments along with threats against our homeland, there is no doubt that the U.S. Government is orchestrating a criminal provocation against the peoples of Central America and Cuba. To this end, they are trying to clear the way in the most unscrupulous manner. We have caught them in another big lie. We must unmask them completely.

The Government of Cuba demands that Mr Haig say if he can, without hesitation, subterfuge and stammerings, that Cuba has disembarked 500 or 600 troops in Nicaragua, to say whether the United States has any evidence to back this claim, whether he did communicate this report to other governments adding that he had proof and adding his well-known and gross threats to his lies. Let him say what day, what time, in what planes these men disembarked. Let him present proof.

Signed: Revolutionary Government of Cuba

No U.S. Response

PA300341 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. State Department has avoided replying to Cuba's challenge to Secretary of State Alexander Haig to provide proof of the veracity of his statement to the effect that Cuban troops landed in Nicaragua in September and were subsequently transferred to El Salvador. Far from replying to the challenge, the State Department described it as a propaganda ploy by Cuba, against which it reiterated its stale threats and attacks.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MEETING CONCLUDES IN HAVANA

FL280146 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The forth conference of national fronts of socialist countries and mass and social organizations of friendly countries concluded this afternoon at Havana City's palace of conventions. Maria Teresa Malmierca, national vice coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, voiced in her closing remarks the need for the meeting to serve as a means to stimulate future work in order to achieve greater successes in cooperation with other state bodies of participating countries.

During today's sessions the participants examined the second topic on the agenda dealing with tasks and experiences of national fronts and mass and social organizations in international solidarity, in the anti-imperialist struggle and peace. There were speeches by delegates from the Soviet Union, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Nicaragua, the GDR, Afghanistan and Cuba, among other countries.

UNITED NATIONS ASKED TO PROHIBIT NEUTRON BOMB

FL281253 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1209 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba today called on the United Nations to prohibit the production, development, storage and installation of neutron weapons. Luis Sola Vila, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, said it is necessary urgently to create a task force within the UN Disarmament Committee in order to prohibit the production of neutron bombs.

Speaking before the Political and Security Committee, Sola emphasized the world public's rejection of the U.S. Government's decision to produce this type of weapon. He noted that the inhumane, terrifying characteristics of this weapon clearly show the opinion and regard imperialism has toward mankind.

COUNTRY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CIENFUEGOS' DEATH

FL291143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] As is now traditional, the Cuban people threw flowers into the sea and rivers on the 22d anniversary yesterday of the disappearance of Commander Camilo Cienfuegos. The main ceremony to mark the anniversary was held in Camaguey. It was presided over by Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health, and by Lazaro Vazquez, member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Camaguey Province.

Brig Gen William Galvez, president of the SEPMI [Society for Patriotic-Military Education], made the closing remarks at the ceremony, which concluded the Camilo-Che ideological drive. He said that, at a time when Yankee imperialism's preparing new threats of aggression against Cuba, the people can once more corroborate that the spirit of Camilo and Che are guiding their steps in the reaffirmation of their revolutionary convictions.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR CASTRO SPEECH THROUGHOUT ISLAND

FL281338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The Cuban people are continuing to express their support for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's closing speech at the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] with rallies, parades, messages and public declarations.

In a statement released in this capital, the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] declares the decision of Cuban women to defend the socialist fatherland until the last breath in their bodies and to fight the enemy like the Mambises, women guerrillas in the Sierra Maestra and underground combatants did. The agricultural-livestock and forestry workers trade union secretariat also issued a communique stressing its members' determination to carry on with internationalist principles. The health workers trade union issued a similar communique.

In Havana, chiefs, officers, sergeants and soldiers and civilian workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces held a rally near the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces to express their support for Fidel's words. Similar rallies were held yesterday by a group of Interior Ministry combatants and workers at the Planning Board. In messages to Fidel, the workers at the 10 de Octubre thermoelectric plant in Nuevitas, Camaguey, pledge to achieve greater efficiency in their work, while the workers at pier one of the Cienfuegos fishing complex held a rally of revolutionary reaffirmation attended by Orlando Fundora, chief of the Central Committee's department of revolutionary orientation.

An anti-imperialist demonstration will be held today in Holguin with the participation of more than 37,000 workers organized by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. Rallies were held yesterday in Cienfuegos Province at the Mambisa terminals enterprise and the port unloading enterprise, as well as in student and work centers in support of Fidel's words.

Thousands of workers carrying posters and shouting revolutionary slogans expressed support for Fidel's words at the Vicente Garcia park in Las Tunas while flash rallies continue to be held at work and student centers in Las Tunas Province. Similar militant rallies are being held in Guantanamo and urban area students gathered at Guantanamo's Jose Marti park to proclaim that they were ready to defend the fatherland. Rallies were also held in work centers in Santiago de Cuba, including the Mambisa terminals center and the provincial CTC headquarters, and by students of the Otto Parellada college preparatory institute.

The municipal FMC committee held militant demonstrations on the Isle of Youth, as did trade union sections, pioneer detachments and student collectives in Granma Province.

DOMINICA

ALLEYNE CRITICIZES CUBA SCHOLARSHIPS OFFER

FL282112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2030 GMT 28 Oct 81

[By Peter Richards]

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 28 Oct (CANA) -- [Passage indistinct] speaking in Parliament today, Home Affairs (Interior) Minister Brian Alleyne said that the offer of Cuban scholarships to Dominican students, despite the fact that they had already been refused by the government, is "a fundamental attack on one of our fundamental rights -- the right of freedom." Mr Alleyne was making his contribution to a motion tabled in Parliament by government backbencher Meshach Linton earlier this month urging Parliament to give its full endorsement to the decision by government to refuse scholarships offered by Cuba.

The government has rejected the scholarships, claiming that students, regardless of their field of study, are compelled to study Marxism-Leninism, and in some cases military arts. However, the left leaning Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance accepted the Cuban offers on a party to party basis and said that regardless of the government's position it would continue to accept the scholarship from Havana.

In his contribution today following a 2 1/2 week adjournment of the motion by Parliament, Mr Alleyne said: "We have nothing against Cuba. We have no quarrel with Cuba, unless Cuba intends to undermine the sovereignty of the country." He claimed that the Cubans were attempting to do so through the scholarships offer.

The home affairs minister said that his government was not prepared "to send our students to the lions' den," adding: "This government has no objection to any citizen of Dominica studying Marxism. We hold no objection to citizens of Dominica about the ideology of their choice. What we do object to is people forcing others to accept their ideology. What we do object to is foreign countries, agencies, institutions seeking to exploit our situation and force upon our people their ideologies."

GRENADA

LOUISON SAYS REGION'S BANANA INDUSTRY IN CRISIS

FL291921 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 29 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada's Agriculture Minister George Louison has said here that the banana industry in the entire Windward Islands is facing a very serious crisis. Mr Louison noted that the crisis had come at a time when most of the islands were looking at ways and means of improving the industry. He was speaking to reporters shortly before leaving for Saint Lucia to attend today's meeting of Windward Islands agriculture ministers to look at the problems confronting the industry.

Mr Louison said the fact that the Windward Islands have to negotiate with Geest Industries, the buyers of the fruit, for better prices for the product meant that the islands might have to re-examine the contractual arrangements with Geest. He also said that the island would have to look at the different ways and means of improving the industry so that "the farmers of our region can be able to benefit from the industry."

The banana industry in the Windward Islands is facing stiff competition on the British market from fruits produced in other countries, mainly in Central and South America. The Windward Islands Banana Association and Geest recently reached agreement for all fruits to be sleeved and deflowered by 1 November in an effort to upgrade the quality of bananas sold to Britain.

Mr Louison noted that bananas have been grown in the Windward Islands for over 20 years, but that farmers in the islands had not been able to get any "serious benefits" from the fruit. In this regard, he said, the Grenada Government felt the time had come for the various governments in the Windward Islands to examine methods of getting improved benefits for those involved in the industry. Mr Louison said that at today's meeting in Saint Lucia, Grenada intended "to take a macro look at the entire banana industry in the region, as well as suggest ways of improving the industry in the interests of the islands."

JAMAICA

SEAGA ORDERS BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL292101 Bridgetown CANA in English 2101 GMT 29 Oct 81

[By Suzanne Francis-Hinds]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Oct (CANA) -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has given the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Kingston 48 hours in which to close down the embassy and leave Jamaica. The Jamaican Embassy in Havana is to be closed, and its staff is to leave Cuba within the same period. The British Embassy in Havana has been asked to take care of Jamaican interests there.

The move comes a year after Mr Seaga, then newly elected, ordered the departure of Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada. Speaking in Parliament this afternoon, Prime Minister Seaga said he had retained diplomatic relations with Cuba on a basis of mutual non-interference in internal affairs, but that the Cuban Government was harboring known criminals from the Jamaican police most wanted list.

The prime minister referred to the police detention, during his recent absence from Jamaica, of People's National Party (PNP) Youth Organization Chairman Paul Burke, and their discovery of two tape recordings and several letters in his possession. The police subsequently said that one of the tapes contained a recorded message from Anthony Brown to his girlfriend. They said the message indicated that Brown and others were in Cuba, and spoke of guns and violence. Burke has denied that there was any recording on the tape when it was taken from him, or when it was played before himself and his attorneys the same day.

Mr Seaga noted today that Brown is considered by the police to be a "most wanted" criminal, wanted on charges for three murders and for questioning on several other charges. He said substantial rewards had been offered for Brown and that when those failed to produce anything, he was presumed to have escaped the island. Mr Seaga said that from investigations after he returned to the island from his visit to Australia and the Far East, he was satisfied that the voice on the tape is Brown's and that he is in Cuba. He said there was evidence that letters addressed to Burke and confiscated by the police were from two other wanted men -- one signed Bim was from George Flash who was wanted to answer charges for three murders and complicity in others, and the other signed Rock from Michael Anderson who was wanted for murder in Bermuda and travelled on three passports.

The prime minister said these findings had serious consequences for the involvement of Cuba in Jamaica's internal affairs, and for the role of the opposition which had, he said, failed to disassociate itself from Burke. Mr Seaga recalled that Burke was suspended from the PNP in 1978 for defending a wanted criminal, Anthony Tingle, otherwise known as Starkey. Burke, Mr Seaga said, was a "confidante of criminals and by inference a supporter of their criminal activities."

Reviewing Jamaican relations with Cuba, the prime minister said this country had a history of support for the communist state even in the face of hostility from the Organization of American States (OAS) in the 1960's.

He noted that after his election last year and the dismissal of Ambassador Estrada, diplomatic relations were maintained on a basis of non-interference. Jamaica, he said, had acted "on a businesslike basis in an atmosphere of cordiality." But he said Cuba had not heeded the warning against interference. He said the harboring of criminals was not a friendly action, and that there could be no doubt that the men were criminals, especially since their photographs had been publicly displayed and they could not be unknown to the Cuban Embassy. Nor could their presence in Cuba be unknown to Cuban officials, he said.

"We are in no doubt that the presence in Cuba of these wanted men is with the complicity of the Cuban Government," he said, describing this as, at the very least, "an international disgrace." Mr Seaga suggested that given the cordial relations between the Cuban Government and the opposition PNP, the situation must also have been known by the Democratic Socialist Party. He said he was revealing only the tip of the iceberg.

The prime minister told parliamentarians that after consultations with security officials and with Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer, who is off the island, he had instructed Junior Minister for Foreign Affairs Neville Gallimore to summon Cuban Charge Carlos Diaz on 28 October at 1300 hours to impress upon him the importance of the situation and to hand him a letter for conveyance to the Cuban foreign minister. The letter, Mr Seaga said, stated the gravity with which Jamaica viewed the situation, and requested return of the wanted men within 24 hours. Mr Seaga said the Cubans had not complied. "Jamaica has therefore decided it must break off diplomatic relations with Cuba," he said.

Opposition Parties on Break

FL300115 Bridgetown CANA in English 0058 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Oct (CANA) -- The opposition People's National Party (PNP) was meeting in emergency session here tonight to discuss the Jamaica Government's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba. The PNP has condemned the government's decision and what it called the "fictitious arguments" given to Parliament to justify allegations of interference in Jamaica's internal affairs.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga, announcing the break in diplomatic relations with Cuba, today accused Cuba of harboring three Jamaicans wanted locally on murder charges, and said that a request delivered yesterday for repatriation had not been met.

The Workers' Party of Jamaica has also condemned the break in relations, with General Secretary Trevor Munroe recalling the kindness Jamaica had received at the hands of Cuba. He mentioned doctors as well as the gifts of schools and tractors, and said people should also remember the role which Cuba is playing in defending the black people of southern Africa.

ST LUCIA

NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE AGAINST CENAC FAILS

FL281441 Bridgetown CANA in English 1356 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 28 Oct (CANA) -- The government of Prime Minister Winston Cenac last night survived a vote of no confidence in a stormy session of Parliament. The sitting ended in almost total confusion, with the opposition, caught up in cross talk, only being able to register one vote against the government's nine. There were calls for both opposition parties for a recount, but this was refused by Speaker Donald Alcree.

Deputy leader of the opposition United Workers Party, George Mallet, criticized government's performance during the past 2 1/2 years. He said that the situation in St Lucia was desperate, with the cost of living spiralling and that government was doing nothing to stem the tide. At the end of the session, Speaker of the House Donald Alcree admonished members, stating that the debate will go down in history as the lowest standard ever exhibited in the house.